estern Carolinian.

aldern from laws, which however wise and good in then islation is expecially seen in grafting laws on conscience. selves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little rem Dr. Channing.

SALISBURY, ROWAN GOUNTY, N. C MONDAY JUNE 18, 1832.

[VOL., XIII ... NO 628.

STERN OMBOBILIAN U

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RNAL IMPROVEMENT.

CH OF MR. HALL

continues of Mr. Verplanck, ma-propriation for internal Improv-for corfain rivers, bays, harbours, sine under consideration in Com-cide Whole, Mr. HALL, of Cataline, ethical an amondment to in the the item for remaining ob-ining at Occasional and Cataline, and the connot shoul below the town of Washing Ness Carelina, and a hed of unkind a which obstruct the passage of ven-

orks appropriated for in this bill. It has I the attributes of nationality claimed for orks of this character. It is an obstruca custem house, and therewhatever is within a collection district beentitled to an ap-The stumps alluded to, though ebliged to vote against the bill. Mr. H. simicircular deposite known by the name shed others to preserve their consistens of the swash, consisting almost wholly of ty—he meant to preserve his—but these sand.

Who voted for any similar object, he coned bound to vote for this

me remarks from Messrs. Arthem he could not recollect. But he of this de placed it that which he did recollect, and say that, there really make the placed it

ined pretty clear-

to executions, determined pretty clear-that mortal man should not have any us operand by which, effectually to ove them. He had desired to avoid any thing at present on this subscause he knew it to be a favorite project with his colleague, (Mr. Speight,) but as it had been mentioned, and he had been drawn into remarks relative to it, he weald say that, if any one would contemplate with proper attention, the elements which into the formation of these obstuc-they would see the futility of wasting by on them. When, on Saturday the 7th, the same subject came up in the House, Mr. Hall objected to the appropriion for Ocracock, but previous to givin reasons for so doing, said, he wished nake some explanations in relation to amendment he had previously offered mittee, and should again ofter in House. He then went into such exne as the case required, similar t hose already stated, and called upon the colleague, (Mr. Speight,) to say of his statements were not correct. Sir, said he, I knew my colleague to be in possession of such information as will sustain me in what I have said in regard to this subject He is a swift witness in this case.

[Here Mr. Speight asked, what he meant by a switt witness?]
Mr. H. said, he meant a good witnes

-a competent witness—a witness having full knowledge of the subject—and he protested against its being supposed that he intended any thing in the slightest degree unkind to his colleague, who being not his colleague, but his neighbor, he should be port."

of think sanguine, the difficulties which belong to any direction that he difficulties which belong to any direction that he difficulties which belong to any direction that he difficulties which belong to any difficult sorry to say any thing in the least unkind, and dischaimed it—but he again called on him to say if his statements were not correct; to which Mr. Speight nodded assent. This uniform to say if his statements were not correct; to which Mr. Speight nodded assent. The he wished to put it into the power of those who did feel themselves at library to apply the public mency to such the information was clearly such as to have use to some of his constituents; and artially to pot it in the power of griffen who seemed as desirous of giving the public constituents to do it, there it would be attended with practical will now state my reasons for oppositive to the constituents to, do it, there it would be attended with practical will now state my reasons for oppositive to the constituents to do it, there it would be attended with practical will now state my reasons for oppositive to the subject on the same footing with propriety gentlemen could vote for the either items and reject this. Sir, said Mr. H., I will now state my reasons for oppositive to the subject was, from its nature that the information was clearly such as to the information was t sorry to say any thing in the least unkind, and dischaimed it—but he again called on there it would be attended with practical edity. This object was, from its nature in location, as much entitled to an appropriation as any item in the bill. The deather which he alluded, was known to be an impediment to reasels going to or the commerce of North Carolina, they will perceive that the idea of the contraction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will perceive that the idea of the contraction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will perceive that the idea of the contraction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will perceive that the idea of the contraction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will perceive that the idea of the contraction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will perceive that the idea of the contraction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will be considered the contraction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will be considered the contraction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will be considered the contraction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will consider the real causes of the obstruction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will consider the real causes of the obstruction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will consider the real causes of the obstruction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will consider the real causes of the obstruction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will consider the real causes of the obstruction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will consider the real causes of the obstruction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will consider the real causes of the obstruction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will consider the real causes of the obstruction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will consider the construction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will consider the construction to the commerce of North Carolina, they will consider the construction to the carolina the construction to the commerce of North Carolina the carolina the construction to the commerce of North Carolina the ca mpediment to vessels going to or effectually of removing these impediments an adapton, leaded, and they had is idle. It is supposed by philosophers and mariners that the trade winds have Mr H. beliewed the removal of this eb stream. Be this as it may, very tew mathe believed the removal of this eduction not only practicable, but, at a paratively small expense, aided by the hims combloyed at the swash, as he compelled to believe uspleasty. The compelled to believe uspleasty. The structions, which to think of overcoming to the doctrine of the manner of the principal causes of those obstructions, which to think of overcoming permanently, by the ploughing machine, the appropriated for in this bill. It has the structions are usually active that the structions are usually active to the structions. ing the sun with a squirt gun. They had as well get a school of shovelnosed sharks to root away the sand. It is known that the gulf stream sweeps along our coast at the rate of about three and a half miles an hour, bringing with it, from the Capes of Florida, as it appreaches more or less near the shore, according to its projection or incurvature, as issuesse mass of floatd, he would not deceive gentlemen which the sand is whirled round & thrown repeated, he would not deceive gentiemen which the sand is whirled round a thrown even if the amendment was admitted into the mouths of our inlets and in heavy to the bill, which he thought, upon their casterly storms thrown in immense masses own principles, it ought to be, he should still within the sound, and forms that irregular baseliged to vote against the bill. Mr. H.

It is believed that the gulf stream, placed before the outlets of our rivers, is the principal primary cause of that deposite After some remarks from Messrs. Archer and Alexander, of Virginia, Mr-Hall
beserved, he presumed, from the manner
is which the gentleman, (Mr. Archer,)
had asked his questisns, and from the exbression of his countenance, he did not require an answer to them all, which, inteed he could not give, because they formed atring as long as his arm, and many
of them he could not recollect. But he
tould answer the first which he did recolplaced it there remains, and that, too. and a string as long as his arm, and many characte to make a permanent removal Mr. H. said, it was not alone from pilets which he did recollect, and say that, there really was such a place as he had mentioned. He had stated with this dredging machine? Even suppose as he had mentioned. He had stated what was known to all the inhabitants of the town of Washington and surrounding country—and, though the subject had assured some appearance of a joke, yet it was a true joke, and he knew it to be the wish, as it would be to the interest of the guif stream across the Atlantic :—neast for a few minutes, on a question to reconnected. ted what was known to all the inhabitants of the fown of Washington and surrounding country—and, though the subject had assumed some appearance of a joke, yet it was a true joke, and he knew it to be the wish, as it would be to the interest of these neads. It have the obstructions to have the obstructions to our commerce, let them make an appropriation to remove the wish, as it would be to the interest of these neads. It have the obstructions to our commerce, let them make an appropriation to remove the gulf streamacross the Atlantie:—pass it was a true joke, and he knew it so be the wish, as it would be to the interest of these people, to have the obstruction removed, and he (himself) would as soon vote for it aa, any item in the bill, or any bling of the kind. (Mr. Alexander,) by way of explanation, that it was not the wash which he was understood to allude to when . in conversation, he said it had been made worse—it was another place is North Carolina. But, in relation to the swash, he would only say, that he did not believe that either much good or harm could be done to it, permanently, nor did a laive to the sail that whole corps of engi-

out, let me quote fresq gineers upon a kindre ted Nag's Head, or structions made by the same elements.
The following extract is from the report of Capt. Hartman Bache, of the Tipe-graphical Engineer, dated February 12, 1829;

" It is imposible to enter upon the dis cussion of the proposed project, involving such important consequences to the popuresult of any operations, where the cause certainty. Nor can we from the causes already put in practice, adduce the evidence of success of any series of operations having in view such improvments, inasmuch as every case is of a new character. This would appear to be the fact, when we bear in mind, that probably in no one instance, where operations have been carried on for the improvement of harbours. inlets, &c., have results met the expectathese tions entertained. In expressing opinions, I am impelled only by the desire of impressing upon the conviction of the sanguine, the difficulties which belong to hydrograpical improvements, without par-

Sir. it will be seen that this reasoning is intended to apply, not alone to Nag's Head, to all marine obstructions and improvements, and is peculiary applicable to Now let w hear what the report of the Secretary of War, made this session, tells us. The report, in relation to Ocracock Inlet, says: "The dredging machinery designed to improve the chan nel of this Inlet, has been applied to that object, on the part called the Flounder slue during all favorable weather, since the beginning of 1830, and about 10,000 cubic yards have been excavated. The engineers report that, so far as a col may be drawn from observation, during a short period, it is in favor of the final success of the experiment. It is found that, in consequence of the exposed situation of the place of operations, not more than about 150 working days in a year can be counted on; and at the present rate, ten years would be required to complete the proposed excavation. In order to afford, in this case, an opportunity of making as fair experiments as practicable, it is intended to apply another dredging machine of greater power in aid of the one now employed," &c. With these high authorities, in addition to what I have myself shown, shall I not be borne out in my opinion of the utter futility of such enter The Secretary of war tells us that the affair at Ocracock is an experiment This, I believe, will be the Third-I am told the fourth, appropriation for that object. We have now been making the applications for something little less than three years, I think, and the Secretary tells us it will take ten years more; this then. The stumps alluded to, though or incurvature, an immense mass of floatremoval is not altogether as imporas the removal of the shoal, are yet
ing points of the coast of North Carolina,
to be considered as good national
to serve are projecting sand. As it approaches the project quaintance with the nature of the obstruc-tions, can produce nothing but waste of money and eventual disappointment. I have been informed by many respectable have been informed by many respectable persons living on the banks and other places not remote that the whole affair was viewed as a mere idle waste of money But, as regards the mud shoal below Wash ington, I cannot see what is the difference is, one is an obstruction at the upper part of the same body of water, where it is called Pamlico river, and the other at the lower part, where it is called Pamlied sound, both obstruct mavigation and commerce. In explanation of a remak from Mr. Speight, that his information was drawn from pilots, who were interested, Mr. H. said, it was not alone from pilets

ned, as standing precisely upon the same footing. If our part was constitutional, they were all so, and he wished that no invidious distinctions should be made. He where, was neither constitutional or expedient. It will be recollected, that when similar character elsewhere. Mr. Speak-er, no one can suppose that, I can unfriendly to the commercial prosperity of a North Carolina, far from it—this surely is not the cause of my opposition to appro priatons for improvements of this character, but I oppose them for the reason, that I not only do not feel myself at liberty, because I think Congress has not consti tutional authority, but because I believe theymust ultimately fail in producing any The item of appresubsantial benefit. priation for the Swash was not, as se to hive been supposed, the only one to which Ishad objections. In principle I am equally opposed to that for clearing away obstructions below Wilmington, and unless the forts of Congress are attended with better success than those made by the Stat authorities, it is not likely they will State authorities, it is not invery the very beneficial, for I have understood, from respectable authority, that so far from the applications made by the State authorities, having been very beneficial, it was believed, that they had rather done injury-certainly no great good. As to aprovements of a similar character with e of North Carolina, (and the greater part of the bill consists of appropriations for similar purposes,) the remarks of the Engineer's report which I read on a former occasion, will apply to them generally, and if it meets with the approbation of the House, I will again read the part of the Repert to which I allude. [Here Mr. H. read what appears as an extract from report of Capt, Bache, already given.] A Sir, to sustain me in the description which I gave of the obstructions to the navigation of North Carolina. I will read the following, "In the history of North Carolina, by John Lawson, Surveyor general of North Carolina," London 1709 we have [page 61] a general description of the coast, in the following words, "This part of North Carolina is faced with a chain of sand banks, which defend it from the violence and insults of the Atlantic ocean; by which barrier a vast sound is if true, it would not alter the principles. hemmed in, which fronts the mouths of If you begin in error it will not become the navigable and pleasant rivers of this right by keeping in the same course, and fortile country, and into which they disfortile country, and into which they dis-gorge themselves. Through the same after bad." We also have thirty thousan re inlets of several depths of water. some of their channels admit only of sleops such are Currituck, Roaneke, and up the soun! above Hatteras; whilst others can receive ships of burden, as Ocracock, Topasils Inlet and Cape Fear, as appears by the sweet and the soun is above Hatteras; whilst others can be thrown away, and this, by some, is held a sufficient reason for throwing away thousands and millions. stood that since this period both Roanoke and Currituck Inlets have been rendered useless by being filled up with sand. Mr. Speaker, while I, in common with my colleagues, and with our constituents generally, lament the existence of these, as think, irremediable obstructions to our commerce, yet I am somewhat consoled, that in this as in almost all other causes there is not to be found unmixed good or evil These very obstructions placed in the way of our commerce, though certainly in that of our commerce, though certainty in that point of view a great injury, yet are decidedly the best and cheapest fortifications against invasion from a foreign power, it being out of the question for a vessel of war of any magnitude to come within our usters; and I do not agree with those who talk about the degraded state of North Carolina, from these causes, and who therefore solicit aid, as I think, uselessly from the General Government. waters; and I do not agree with those who talk about the degraded state of North Carolina, from these causes, and who therefore solicit aid, as I think, use-lessly, from the General Government, to remove them, And Sir, I cannot but feel that North Carolina is quite as much degraded by begging for the crums and drippings from this Government, as from natural causes beyond human control. But Sir, let us return te this bill which, with one exception, is certainly the most with one exception, is certainly the most such with such with such with such with such with the power particular more, therefore, is the power particular more, it relied on. It seems to have been the more it what this regule with a feather;

So here's damn the outs, and damn the ins, and damn the

would take occasion to say that he had vo-ted against reconsideration because he believed, and andersteed, that the object 23 to draw a distinction between some of the items, with a view of striking out a part of them. He objected to this course, because he viewed all the various portions of the bills, so far as principle was concer-ned, as standing precisely upon the same purposes, as characterised by scientific engineers, of at least doubtful character they were all so, and he wished that no invidious distinctions should be made. He was not one of those who believed a measure of the surprise of a similar character; would as soon have voted for it as for any most of them to surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar character even in my remarks on the surprise of a similar cha tous and productive portions of the country, watered by the Roanoke river, without feeling deeply sensible of the difficulties in effecting so desirable an object, and the degree of uncertainty attending the degree of uncertainty attending the water district to which he belonged, while a the degree of uncertainty attending the water district to which he same nature elseresult of any operations, where the causes to be governed are so infinite and power-ful. This is aparent even to the most unpractised in the protession of engineering, wherever the course of nature, in her marine operations, is to be governed. Indeed, there is probably no subject within the range of science where so much is deduced from hypothesis, and where, we need to be governed. In the range of science where so much is deduced from hypothesis, and where, we need to be governed. In the range of science where so much is deduced from hypothesis, and where, we need to the constant of the general system of transferring of the property of one set of men to there without any equity cannet be done; it is another part of the general system of transferring of the general system of transf from the very nature of things, justice and and with cleaner hands, oppose others of upon the Treasury, how are we to pay the similar character elsewhere. Mr. Speaker, no one can suppose that, I can unject of the Executive, and still more, do not the people generally look to the ex-tinction of the public debt as a political jubilce? How then can we reconcile it to ourselves to vote for such enermities? The system of internal improvement and the tariff system, compose the notable and far famed American System. They are worthy of each other, par nobile, no, sir, net par nobile, but par ignobile, not fratrum, but demonum—not a noble pair of brothers but demonum—not a noble pair of brothers—but an ignoble pair of devils! Was not the devil, the author of all evil? The breeder of discord and suffering to our first parents? Can any thing be more in character? To what, Sir, do we owe our present political divisions and discord, threatening the most calamitous consequences, but to that most unfortunate and iniquitous system of legislation which commenced soon after the dose of the war. Which has been called or known but the ways of by the name of a new departure in poli tics. Sir, it was a new—a most unfortu-nate departure from all these fixed principles upon which we had so happily acted heretofore.-And what is the consequence? To what a state of things have we come ? Are we not now standing upon the very brink of political perdition? is not dismemberment, and disunion talked of, and liscussed in this House, in every group of members—a common subject out of doors, and in the newspapers? And to what but this demoniacal system of legislation, scrambling for money and offices, is it attributable? Who is so blind as not

to see that unless we speedily return to sound principles, ruin must come Mr. Speaker, the whole of this bill is bad, but some of its parts are, if possible worse than others ; indirectly, the power to erect toll gates, is asserted, whether intended or not, and though the appropriations have been said to be to finish work already begun, upon inspection, this will be seen not to be wholly correct, and even dollars for surveys, which is the initiation of all works of this kind, and after once ple who furnish this money can longer be or revenue districts. This letter has

been called, I well recollect, the com-mencement of this business as a system professedly debated, on the ground of try-ing the principle of a system of internal Some three or four years ago, when the present outs were the then ins, I recollect frequently to have heard the charge made of engineering the peo-ple, buying them up with their own mo-ney. Now Sir, whether this was so or ney. Now Sir, whether this was so or not, it is not necessary for me to say—but this I will say, that I do not wish that any wag shall have it in his power, whether deservedly or not, to say of us, the parties here, what was said of the political parties in England:

But Sir, let us return to this bill which, with one exception, is certainly the most extraordinary act of lagislation scullar to this session. Bir, it puts me more in mind of what I have often seen at leg rollings in the country in which I live—it puts me more in mind of a large heap or pile of legs, rolled from all parts of the new ground by the mutual aid of the leg rolliers, than any thing else. And for one Sir, I think the best thing we could do with it, would be to treet it as we do the logs after being so rolled together, set fire logs after being so rolled together, set fire

nost sarnestly wish this may re principle. I have said they are the this as to the extent, of mischief in the worst. I recalled taking each my remarks on the subject, to say, me, and should ever vote for any one of ject of this character, I should feel my in henor bound to vote for every feam one of similar character from Passi sawyers, which I un of trees talling into the river by the giv-ing way of the banks from being washed by frequent freshes, than any others. ing way of the banks from being washed by frequent freshes, than any others. I consider, them, however, no more entitled to be called national than any other objects. I should like to know when they began to be national, if they are so, while standing as they grew on the bank, after falling in the water, or not until they become fixed in the sand and mud at the bottom of the river which I suppose does. tom of the river,—which I suppose con-stitues them planters, and that up and down motion, caused by the pressure of the current, constitutes them With regard to the nationality, and there fore constitutionality of the great Cumber-land road, because it goes to parts of several States; why, Sir, upon that principle, every road or path in every State may be considered National; because every path or private road communictes with some other, which leads to any and all others in the Union, and therefore they are all and each national, if any one be-Perhaps, however, the real thing which gives nationality to all things of this character, is the national money, taken, or to be taken, out of the National Treasurys. But, Mr. Speaker, enough in relation to the details of this affair; a few words up on the constitutional principle and I have done. I am sorry to have intruded se long upon the time and patience of the House, but hope for some faw crumbs of allowance in consideration of past forbearance; for it will be admitted that I have not often trespassed in this way. I have for years contented myself with being in some degree a more looker on in Venice; and as a farther consideration for tre ing on its time, I will assure the House that this is the last time I will ever open my. lips, so far as at present advised, upon the subject of the internal improvement, fur-ther than to say—No. This privilege I shall still claim, so long as I have the home

or of being a member of this body.

Mr. Speaker, when the subject of internal improvement was broached and first discussed as a system, like the Bank question, it was sought for and claimed to be found in some half dozen of the granted powers, enumerated in the Constitution. powers, enumerated in the Constitution and like that for this reason was entitled to the character of a vagfant power.

The power, however, to regulate conmerce, seems to be in the later times prus-cipally relied on: this, and a branch of this power—the power to place custom houses, and designate by hw. collection. ple who furnish this money can longer be or revenue unstricts. I not the power carries its own condemn so, God help them!

This surveying or engineering, as it has could assume indefinitely the jurisdi could assume indefinitely the jurisdiction over all subjects of internal improvement from the sea coast to the very so our rivers, some having already very far into the interior of the But the difficulty does not end here What has happened, may possibly be again;—formerly, for collecting direct and internal taxes, the States were laid off into collection or revenue districts. And thus, upon the principle asserted, Congress could assume jurisdiction over every thing of a local character in the

The general power to regulate commerce, therefore, is the power particularity relied on. It seems to have been the intention of our predecessors to settle and establish as a fundamental principle in our

his diams which shallbe made in pur-mention of the states, and in pur-hich Mail be made, under the authority (the United States, shall be the suprement we of the land; and the Judges in every tate, shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to

of the doctrine I have laid down to these hithorities, I will quote the language of the Supreme Court in the case of Gibbons as Ogden. Alluding to the power to regulate commerce, the Chief Justice in delivering the opinion of the court says:

We are now arrived at the enquiry, what is this power! It is the power to regulate, that is, to speacribe the rule by which commerce is to be governed.—This power like all others yested in Congress, a complete in itself. It has always been moderated, that the avereignty of Coupress, though similed to specified objects, a plettary as to these objects." This doctrine can only seen that the powers granded to Congress by the people in the constitution are full or plenary powers over the subjects consumitted to its agency, and consequently, enclusive, powers. The subjects committed to its agency, and subjects committed to its agency, and sovereignty. If applied to Congress, it subjects has been, would be impoper. Congress is not the sovereign wer of the country, but an agency with years plainty quad he over particular highests. Its powers are delegated only, my are therefore of accessity subordines, and not sovereign powers. We allow that the sovereign powers is in the the, and not covereign powers. We all gree that the sovereign power is in the scale, if this be so, having never alieniated, they etill tetain it. The constitution teelf is an act of fundamental legislation by this very sovereignty, delegating through this power of attorney, secondary sowers of legislation, agreed on all hands to be not only delegated but limited and numerated. Again the court says: "A tell power to regulate a particular thing, implies the whole power. A grant of the whole is incompatible with the existence of a right in another to any part of it." hole is incompatible with the existence a right in another to any part of it." searcher government can interfere with the spiropriate and constitutional powers of the other. Let us recepitulate. All the powers vessed in Congress are plenary powers—they are then of necessity exclusive powers. And, if as, they cannot interminate or be unde concurrent, or conjoint with the powers of the State legislatures—and it follows as a matter of course, when confined to their proper and constitutional purposes, the powers of the State governments are equally plenary and extensive. Both are so in their proper place, so there as out of it. Accordingly then, to the foregoing doctrine, the power to regulate gomentoes with foreign nations. at powers of congress, a full pow-the subject, must be exclusive and tisipated. This being true, tisdes the idea of the right of lect in whole or in median gress to effect in whole or in part, by use of a system of internal imprevement, hin the jurisdictional limits of a State he State government undoubtedly hav-the right. The only works or edifiwhich congress is authorized to erect or abricate within any of the States, are pro-ided for, in the latter part of the Sta-action of the first article of the constitu-ion. In order to enable congress to erect usedful buildings for the operations of the gislative and executive departments, and at the federal government might have a cal habitation as well as a same, it was ovided that congress should have power exercise exclusive legislation in all sea whatever, over such district, (not coeding ten miles square) as may by mion of particular States and the accepce of congress become the seat of the

from Maryland and Virginia, tull power over the District, it could then, and not till then, place or erect any such inprovement as it might think proper. And so of the other subjects mentioned. It will be seen in the laws, first and second volumes, that immediately after the Government went into operation, provision was made for the cession of light houses with the same views as seemed to have been applied to the subjects mentioned, and what then was deemed to be the construction, may be learned from the practice of the Government in regard to light houses, as acted on then and since,—as will appear by the following extracts from Gordon's digest of the laws: "No light houses ahall be built on any site previous to cession of jurisdiction over the same to the United States, &c: "If any person or persons within any fort, dock-yard, navy-yard, arsenal, armory or magazine, the site whereof is ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or on the site whereof is ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or on the site whereof is ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or on the site whereof is ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or on the site whereof is ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or on the site whereof is ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or on the site whereof is ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or on the site of the same to t site whereot is ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or en the site of any light house or other needful building belonging to the United States, the site whereof is ceded," &c. It will be thus seen that all these objects were classed together, and the same requisites necessary to enable Congress to erect them: ever it admitted, that light-houses are needful buildings in aid of commerce or the navy, Congress could not make them within the jurisdictional limits of a State, without first obtaining exclusive government over the places or sites, as in case of forts, dock-yards, &c. with which they have been classed.

Mr. Speaker, I have thought proper thus te allude to light-houses, because they seem to have been a sort of stumbling block, and a kind of last rallying point of the friends of internal improvements or

kingdom; let gentlemen consider them as the intermediate link between the two governmental authorities; make them po-litical zoophytes.

Mr. Speaker, the power to regulate

commerce, like that to regulate the mail, so far as relates to our public highways the ways on which commerce is car-ried on, and the mail transported, is mere ly a right to pass over them. The power to regulate commerce, and the mail, is a power over subject and vehicle, and does not affect the highways. Congress legislates over both these subjects, so as to prescribe the legal rules by which they are to be governed; and when the judicial power is required to act upon cases originating under these laws, in connexion with either of the subjects, the federal courts take cognizance of these cases. But does it not occur to the most uninformed that are other cases originating the commerce of the subjects, the federal courts take cognizance of these cases. But does it not occur to the most uninformed that are other cases originating the commerce of the commerce o formed, that any other cases, originating on those public highways, than such as are connected with the mail or with navigation and commerce, refer themselves to the jurisdiction of the State tribunals? Congress has the right to make, alter, amend, or abolish our public highways within the States, neme of which have been ceded to it, does at even a blind man see that the consequence must soon be an en-tire obliteration of all the power of the State authorities, and in that case our sys-

cording to the foregoing reasoning, that the exercise by Congress of the power to make internal improvements, either reads sinks internal improvements, either roads and camels, or those upon water courses, harbours, bays; &c. is entirely unsutherzed by the Constitution. It Congress has not this power, then it has not the right to do so in any way or by any means, and of course it cannot do it by the use of money—if it has not the power, then it has not the right to use the means to arrive at the end. What, let me ask, is power, but the use of the means to accomplish any purpose—means in the use are power de facto—real practical power. Even the ceasent of a State would not give the power. The consent of a State could no more give Congress a right to do that which it had set the right to do under the

Anat the simit serianed with present and the south it says: "Therefore relievine, seat, soutes, and harders, where a pury of the people of this State to be held by them in full convergingly." I believe sire a part of these things have been, parted by them in full convergingly. T believe sire apart of these things have been, parted by them in full convergingly. T believe sire apart of these things have been perpetually and whethersows, assemblent for such purposes, as have been provided for in the instrument. Congress has power to build forts, dock yards, dec. and under the power to build forts, dock yards, dec. where it is tould build the Capitol, the Extension of the provided for in the instrument. Congress has power to build forts, dock yards, dec. and under the power to mark the power what it could build the Capitol, the Extension of the public high the provided that the power of the provided the provided that the provided that

perts or harbors.

This, Mr. Speaker, is surely a most extraordinary power. In addition to the authorities already given, showing the exclusive and plenary nature of the power to regulate commerce, with foreign nations among the several States, and with the indian tribes, the following is also given, from the opinion of one of the members of the Supreme Court, in the case of Gilhous Speaking of this same power, we Orden.

he says—" and since the power to prely implies the power to determine what remain unrestrained, it follows that the remain unrestrained, it follows that the power must be exclusive." The ame idea is expressed by Justice Baldwin in the case of the Indian Tassels, as may be seen in Peter's Reports.—The Chief Justice in Gibbons vs. Ogden, speaking of inspection laws, says—"They form a portion of that immense mass of legislation, which embraces every thing within the agricultural of State are survived. territory of a State not surrendered to the General Government; all which eas be most advantageously states themselves.—Inspection laws, can; hey seem to have been classed.

Mr. Speaker, I have thought proper thus te allude to light-houses, because they seem to have been a sort of stumbling block, and a kind of last rallying point of the friends of internal improvements or as a hook or place to hang a doubt on—and particularly to call the attention of a friend who I see acress the way, to the subject as he and myself have frequently in a sort of Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, had this with other subjects, and particularly the Union itself, under consideration. But I think they have sufficient to distinguish them from the general class of objects, known as internal improvements. But they seem by a sufficient to distinguish them from the general class of objects, known as internal improvements. But they seem by the many to be considered as a sort of mongrel, or thing of doubtful character. If gentlemen please they may consider them to the content of the state of the doubtful or intermediate of the length of the rights and property for gentlemen please they may consider them the connecting of beings which form the connecting of the length of the rights and property for gentlemen please they may consider them the connecting of beings which form the connecting of the length of the mense of logislation which the Court Cross, the way is have any of them been surrended to the General Government? Have such the general class of objects, known as internal improvements. But they seem by length of the state Convention to be assembled in the rights of the general class of objects, known as internal improvements. But they seem by length of the state convention to be assembled in the remaining the convention to be assembled in the rights of the general class of objects, known as internal improvements. But they seem by length of the state of the form the convention to be assembled in the remaining the convention to be assembled in the remaining the form the convention to be assembled in t most advantageously executed by the States themselves.—Inspection laws, garr, antine laws, as well as laws for regulating express claim of the people of North Car-olina, in their declaration of rights, which is a part of the Constitution of the Stale, express claim of the people of North Gardina, in their declaration of rights, which is a part of the Constitution of the State, reserving this very right and power to themselves? The words of this declaration are:—"That the people of this State ought te have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof." From the doctrine of plenary and exclusive powers which I have advocated, and which I think-correct, Congress either has the whole power of internal improvement, or no part of it.—"I filterson recommended as the critering of the sole and exclusive power which I have advocated, and which I think-correct, Congress either has the whole power of internal improvement, or no part of it.—"I filterson recommended as the critering of the meets and police thereof."

dan and David C. Cross, to draft resolutions with the sone of the meets the sone above the meets the power to lay and collect tages, duties," dec. &c. would, if it were true, dectroy all the limitation of power contained in that the times, a crisis is approaching in the political history of this country, which is to test the permanency of our institutions. According to such a construction, Congress would have the right to de any prohibited in the Constitution as a grant of limited powers. According to such a construction, Congress would have the right to de any prohibited in the Constitution as a grant of limited powers. According to such a construction, Congress would have the right to de any prohibited in the Constitution as a grant of limited powers. According to such a construction, Congress would have the right to de any prohibited in the Constitution as a grant of limited powers. According to such a construction, Congress would have the right to de any prohibited in the constitution as a grant of limited powers. According to such a construction, Congress would have the right to de any prohibited in the limitation of powers. According to such a constitution, and the limitation of powers are the limitation of power hideth a multitude of our political sins.— Sir, it leads to things of a most strange and fantatstic character. I have said that commerce, in its most confined sense, is an exchange of equivalents—in this I am again borne out by the high authority upon which I have so frequently drawn for aid. From one of the opinions delivered, in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden, we have the following: "Commerce, in its simplest the following: "Commerce, in its simplest signification, means an exchange of geods; but in the advancement of society, labor,

signification, means an exchange of geads; but in the advancement of society, labor; transportation, intelligence, care and various mediums of exchange become tending modities, and enter into commerce; this subject, the vehicle, the agent, and their various operations, become the objects of commercial regulation. Mr. Speaker, and the most vital importance that he various operations, become the objects of the most vital importance that he various operations, her speaker, and the most vital importance that he commercial regulation assumed under this power. Sir, the following sentence, will disclose, what I venture to present the speaker of the country, and will disclose, what I venture to present the speaker of the country, and will disclose, what I venture to present the speaker of the country, and which should be filled by a man in all remeither yourself uor any member of this body, would ever have dreamed of. Sir, of President; and whereas we further it is a claim for Congress, of a most single should be filled by a man in all remeither yourself uor any member of this spects competent to discharge the duties of President; and whereas we further it is a claim for Congress, of a most single should be filled by a man in all remeither yourself uor any member of this spects competent to discharge the duties of President; and whereas we further it is a claim for Congress, of a most single should be filled by a man in all remeither yourself uor any member of this spects competent to discharge the duties of President; and whereas we further in the integrity of his great confidence in the integrity of his rivers, and the most vital importance that he constituted the constitute of the sould be released to the first office in the most vital importance; and that we consider the most vital importance that he constituted the property of the subjects of the sound by a man in all remeither yourself uor any member of this spects of the country. to continue by successive Now, Sir, I believe it has bleng since, by the metaphysic ical philesophers, that there

distribles.

Mr. Speaker, the Tariff has long been, and justly, a subject of complaint. It has deserved quite as much as has been said of it. Yet. I make be permitted to tell the friends of State Rights, of the rights of the people; and to fell the people items selves, that a system of Internal Improvement, swithin the States, strikes more discreby that a system of Internal Improvement, within the States, strikes more discreby that a system of Internal Improvement, within the States, strikes more discreby the General Government, within the States, strikes more discreby the General Government, within the States, strikes more discreby the States—the sovereignty of the poople of not states—than even that canker of our peace and harmony, the Tariff itself. The term Internal Improvement, is most comprehensive. It is not necessarily confined to the making or improving public highways; but, by the fincility of construction, may be made to apply to every possible relation of man to man, and thus place all the private as well as public concerns of the people under the management of this Government—acting as one great consolidated power upon the community. To the union of these two agents, the Tariff and Internal Improvement, the one the plunderer, the other the must owe, if no interposition can be had, to redeem us from this most unholy alliance, what, Sir, it makes my heart sick even to think off Mr. Speaker, must it be so? Are we, like all other Empires, to have our rise, progress, and fall?—To run our brief race, too, in less than fifty years!

"There is the most of all human talest."

"There is the most of all human talest."

"There is the most of all human talest."

"There is the most of this fifty years!

"There is the most of this fifty years!

"The man the manuer of this to the policy of the state of the sta our brief race, too, in less than fitty years

There is the moral of all human tales; Tie but the same rehearsal of the past-Pirst freedom, and then glory; when that fails.

Wealth, vice, corruption-barbarism at

Mr. Speaker, we, the representatives of the people of this country, and the peo-ple themselves, are under a most awful responsibility! Are we not looked to as the guardians, not only of our own politi-cal and civil rights, but as the guardians of the rights and liberties of the human race? Shall we, faithless to ourselves, and for money and place, forget the trust re-posed in us? Sir, if this is to be the case;— if the idea of self-government is a dream;— if man is ever to be the dupe of his fellow

bility and faithfulness to the Cons and whereas we believe that Gen. Andrew Jackson, judging from the leading mea-sures of his administration, has given an earnest that he is endowed with those essential requisites; and whereas we further believe that, owing to his exte popularity, he is more capable of conc popularity, he is more capable of concentrating public sentiment throughout the Union, and thereby harmonizing those various conflicting interests which are distracting the country than any other man

living.
Resolved, therefore, Thut we enterta

compromise which adopted the communi-ation; that it imposes a heavy tax on senthern industry, for the sole benefit of northern capitalists; that it is in fact the secret source of that distress which per-

Resolved, therefore. That we will sup-port no man for Vice President whe is in hvor of the Tariff, and opposed to southern

whereas we believe, from the retype cent demonstrations of public sentiment
throughout the Union, that it is impossited, ble to unite the Jackson party on sets use

interests of our cause may require it.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and Secretary, and that the Editors of the Windsor Herald, Halifax Advocate, North Carolina Star, and United States Talegraph be requested to give them publication.

On motion, the thanks of the m were accorded to the chairman and Sec-retary; when on motion, the maeting ad-

Report of the Committee on Manufactures.

We have laid before the reader, this Decument, drawn up, we suppose, by Mr. Adams. The doctrines which it avows, in regard to the powers of the Goseral Government over the subjects of Manufactures, are such as no Republican can subscribe to. They contain the quintessence of Federalism. The construction which he places on that dause of the constitution which confers on Congress "the power to lay and collect taxes, duties," &c. &c. would, if it were true, destroy all the limitations of power contained in that instrument. It would effectually destroy

COMMUNICATION

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. The "Union party" and "Nullified on party" of South Carolina.

tion party" of South Carolina.

In what is it that these two parties differ from each other? Truly it is astonishing how little the points of difference between them are understood out of South Carolina. Do they differ us regards the Tariff? No:—Both parties units in their zoal against the Tariff,—in pronouncing it asconstitutional and runous to the South, and both agree that it cannot be borne, but must be thrown off by some means or other and that speedily too.

About what is it, then, that they differ? The suswer is—that they only differ as to the means occessary to accomplish this object: The "Union party" is for throwing of the Tariff in one way, and the "Fullification party" is fer doing it in another way. What are these difference ways? We can only ascertain them from the declarations of the leaders of the two parties, and from the Besolutions adopted at their public

Chicago or jethir—they (the

tion.

On motion, Bridgaer J. Montgomery, Elisha H. Sharpe and Kenneth Rayner were appointed delegates to represent the county of Hertford in the above mentional State Convention. to be assembled on ed State Convention, to be as the 19th June next.

journed.
B. J. MONTGOMERY, CA'mn. JOHN A. ANDERSON, Secretary.
[When the question was put on the apption of the second resolution, an inoffe option of the second resolution, an inoffec-tual motion was made to strike out that and all the following resolutions, and sub-stitute the following:

Resolved, That we disapprove of the proposed State Conventions.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the proposed State Convention in Ralega on the 18th June next, and believe that it had its origin in opposition to Gen. Jack-

Resolved, That we will not, in a quit otic attempt to elect a Vice President of our own peculiar epinions, run the risque of electing Clay and Sergeant.]

> of Congress as all will be right—the constitution unit be preserved. If the the second alternative, the saw will be amended, clearly defined the control of the power of Congress, on these questions and all will move on right, if they should madly adopt alternative, ther comes in the lewist the Daion parsy wish to by the first. Now, after this simple expession of the land of the two parties in South Carolin we sak every reflecting man this on tion:—which of the plans leads more rectly to dismine,—that of the Uniparty, or of the Nullification party?

A gentleman, who has received it through several of the upper con South Carolina, remarked that the a man against the Tariff, and that they only differed as to the means:—the Union men were for measures leading directly to dimenon;—while the Nallifeation party.

distation;—while the Wallifeation part was for trying a more moderate and particle remedy. From all I clin see or hear such appears to be the only difference.

The Union party, or rather, the distance party are falling off every day, while the Nullifiers are every day gaining strength, and, if we judge from the remests recently made in some of the Union papers, they intend now to make me further opposition, but to stand by any let the plan of Nullification take its course.

This brief eletch of the State, of thing in our Sister State of South Carolina, Mr in our Sister State of South Carolin Craige, is presented to your read that they may no longer he mist names,—but see clearly the appro-crisis. Yes;—a great, and morn criais is rapidly approaching, and, time, that every tree man should dil ly set himself to work to understand ly, and distinctly the great principle are insured in the contest now great

P JUSTIN MEAT AND PROPERTY.

JUNE 18, 1932.

thought not -but we are sorry to use a misaken, and that Mr. feet-Tee his was one of the four mediants to pledge the vote of the side tipe, to the little jurgler of the tipe, to the little jurgler of the tipe. The tipe and who appead no party on the Missouri questions who astempted to divide the tipe diright his late was, by radificion in its then, mader, Mr. Madian and one in 1874, defeated the ty and plented Mr. Adams by the term of a majority of the people form, called Gen. Jackson all bave met last week. We have seen no account of its proceedings yet.

General Sumpter recently died in S. Caroli, na. covered with years and with honor.

General Sumpter recently died in S. Caroli, na. covered with years and with honor.

General Sumpter recently died in S. Caroli, na. covered with years and with honor.

DALLY GLOBE... EXTRA.

June 7. half past 10 o'clock P. M.

LATEST ETELLIGENCE BY EXPRESS

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Mr. Mills has just arrived at this place by express from Galems, which place by express from Galems. Which place he left on the 1st was now immension of the propose of Mr. Brown distressing character. In the late skirmish upon sycamore Greek, on the 1st will the usual fadian betwrittes.

The hilled were treated with the usual fadian betwrittes.

On the succeeding yet.

The place of the service of the skirmish upon sycamore Greek, on the 1st was all party of spice were attacked at the head of the Buffalo Grove, distant about 35 miles from the scene of the skirmish spoken of, that lof their number was killed. On the 16th, the small sertlement at the mouth of Plum River, only 80 miles from Gallena, was

the season of the servent of the popular was the season of the people who the season of the people who the season of the people was the season of the people of the season of the people of the season of the people of the season the beautiful, is these concuring times, the pass hear reversed and the people are shown in the Representative. We hope that the Fion. B. Brown and "all the cases of goding" another tale, and the will meet their supremacy by exercisely with cases of sept hisself out of the state with a light with a sept hisself out of the state with a light and that he has stood a sum Yan light or copyentions and cautiful a light and party or faction, and is a sept and the Sentential of the Constitution. Let him go on product the Constitution. Let him go on product the constitution.

desiry to be taken to throw it off :- The "Union

The whole subject is eminently worthy the erious confideration of every man in the South-We invite the reader's attention to it.

To Tarif.—The discussion on this m tous question is now progressing in the House of Representatives. It was commenced on the bill reported by Mr. McDaffle from the com-mittee of wags and means,—and since the re-jection of that bill, is continued on tother pro-

No. McDuffie's bill proposed, after the pay-tions of the National debt, to reduce the taxes on the people to a sum that might be adequate to say all the current and ordinary expenses of government, and always' keep in the Treasury some two or three millions, for any extraordinany, as we stated in our any demands. Can any thing be more reasonable than what is proposed in his bill? What would rive proposed in his bill? What would return had raised the taxes so high as to bring into the Treasury too or three fluidred thousand dollars when only one hundred thousand so secessary to pay all the expenses of the Sixte? It is certain they would not quietly submit to the imposition, and yet Congress in doing worse than this. Ten or sleven million. doing worse than this: Ten or eleven milli-is amply sufficient to pay all the expenses ent, yet Congress is raising out of the people every year by indirect taxes twenty for inditions of dollars? That is twelve or fifteen millions pore than is necessary; and what is rich the manufacturers of the North out of the poolints of the farmers of the South

is from Congress, when they hear that this bill was rejected by a vote of 81 to 41.

There is no prospect that the Tariff will under-go any material modification at the present sec-

so ay material modification at the present ses-sion. Even if Mr. McLane's or Mr. Adam's bill should pass, can it be considered a modification, or reduction of the taxes on the ing of people. Th'r oils propose no relief to the south oner to the great mass of the people in any part of the Union: They propose like Mr Clay's to reduce the tax on silks, wines, spice Uc. Uc. articles mostly used by the rich and but little used by the common mass of citizens, Another object in passing a bill of this sort,...ls at his Store, Rocky Mount, 14 miles to do what is called throwing the Tub at the West of Salisbury, a handsome asburden is fixed beavier and heavier on their necks. If the people are to be amused in this way they are rapidly becoming fit subjects for colonies, not independent States.

WASHINGTON IRVING. A public disper was given to our distinguished countryman gton Irving, in New-York on the 30th ult. We regret our sant of room to give our grand literary festival. Mr. Irving has been absent from this country for weventeen years, and has now returned to enjoy the latter end of his days " in his own, his pative land." hope he may find his labors in the cause of litature duly patropized by his fellow citizens.

of the 16th, the small settlement at the mouth of Plum River, only 80 miles from Gallena, was statistic and retreated to a blockhouse, which they had erected. After an hour's ineffectual firing, the Indians retired, and at the approach of night the inhabitants made their way to Galena in a cance. The mails had been intercept the proper stative or the people who their supersentative. In our simple the publicanism, we always thought the inhabitants of the whole frontier had drivered to the towns, or where the settlement was sufficiently and the settlement at the mouth of Plum River, only 80 miles from Gallena, was statistic and retreated to a blockhouse, which of Plum River, only 80 miles from Gallena, was statistic and retreated to a blockhouse, which of Plum River, only 80 miles from Gallena, was statistic and retreated to a blockhouse, which of Plum River, only 80 miles from Gallena, was statistic and retreated to a blockhouse, which of Plum River, only 80 miles from Gallena, was statistic and retreated to a blockhouse, which of Plum River, only 80 miles from Gallena, was statistic and retreated to a blockhouse, which of Plum River, only 80 miles from Gallena, was statistic and retreated to a blockhouse, which of Plum River, only 80 miles from Gallena, was statistic and retreated to a blockhouse, which of Plum River, only 80 miles from Gallena, was statistic and retreated to a blockhouse, which of Plum River, only 80 miles from Gallena, was statistic and retreated to a blockhouse, which of Plum River, only 80 miles the towns, or where the settlement was sufficiently strong, had fortified themselves in bloc

houses. In short, that whole section of the country was pervaded by a general sentiment of alarm. At Galena, civil process had been suspended by a military order from the commanding officer of the militia in that district, and Stockades and blook houses were erecting for the protection and defence of the town.

-:0:0:0:0:

POR THE WROTERN SABOLINIAN. CONCERT & MUSIC.

heard a better performance in German music at no place that be ever visited; the united power and melody of many voices, with the sound of violins on the different parts of music was highly charming and delighting to the mas-ical ear, and cheering and animating to the contemplating mind, reviving and envigorating

Begin, my soul, th' exalted lay; Let each enraptured thought obey,
And praise th' almighty name,
Let heav'n and carth, and seas and skies. In one harmonious concert rise.
To swell the glorious theme.

Ye angels, catch the jorful sound, While all th' sdoring throngs around. His wondrous mercy sing.
Let all who fill the realms above,

Awake the tuneful soul of leve,
And touch the sweetest string.

And touch the sweetest string.

The writer congratulates his brethren of the authern Church of North Carolina (of which is is a member) with the pleasing and valuable in a member) with the pleasing and valuable in success to cool music, but in the German and English Languages; and hopes that they will presist in so laudable a pursuit. Mr. Rameev mas the respect of his abolars and the congregation in general for the able and masterly maner in which he discharges his duty as a freacher. His axcellent performance of mored ner in which he discharges his duty as a reaction. Treacher. His excellent performance of sacred music on the violin in accordance with vocal music renders his teaching more pleasing and interesting. Much credit is due to those gentlemen who assisted with instrumental music for the elegant and masterly manner in which they performed on their Instrumenta.

D. NIEL CRESS.

DINIEL CRESS.

STOLTON.

THE exercises of the Female School in Statesville, will be resumed on the first Monday in July. ... We consider it unnecessar to state, that in this school is taught every im-portant branch of Female Education, both use orient branen or re-al and ornamental.

A Music feacher, well qualified, hee be

A Music Leacher, well qualified, hes bee employed to instruct on the Piano. Porte.

TERMS, as follows:

Trivior 10 dollars pr. Session of 5 month No extra charges for the Ornamental Brand excepted.

For instruction in music, 20 dolls. Boarding can be obtained in good houses, a the low rate of 6,25 per month.

3:30 M. A. CALDWELL,

JULIUS J REEVES RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large.

that he is now receiving and opening DRY GOODS. HARD-WARE,

CUTLERY, 8 c. Selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importa-tions; and if quality, variety & ceat-ness of style, reduced prices, & close attention to business, be any inducement to purchasers, he hopes to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

June 18th, 1832. Smit39PD.

BUTCHERING!!

John I. Shaver WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has com-menced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers

(Any person having beeves for sale can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the sub-scriber. J. I. SHAVER. June 16th 1832. 28tf

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

Dwelling house, with every nethe most eligible lots in town for sale. For terms, apply to the subscriber.
4:31 WILLIAM J. POLK.

JUST RECEIVED. BY the Salisbury Auxiliary Tract Society, and for sale at their Repository, (at M. Brown's Store,)

Repository, (at M. Brown's Store,)
the following Books, viz:
25 Copies Baxter's Saint's Rest. . . . 374
25 "Dadridge's Rise & Progress 372
25 "Pursuasions to Early Piety. 32
25 "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. 374
20 "12 Sermons to the aged. 10
PHILIP L. SINK Ser'y.

June 14th 1832. 223

NO SHAM.

THOSE wishing to purchase Goods
at the New-York prices, can now
have an opportunity by applying at
KYLES & MEENAMS

in Salisbory. They will continue to sell at these prices for CASH alone, until the business shall be closed.

THOSE indebted to the Eirm are requested to make immediate payment.

New Goods !

DATES. Z. OR HE case to him fall and winter supply of Googs, with his former stock, outdoors over usually kept in a Country setall store, of will sell low for each or on a short or punctual dealers. The public are to punctual dealers. The public are to requested to call and judge for the superior of and Tex Wans, warranted to be made best unsterials, and in a superior syle on massing. Having a very lorge stock

ATTENTION!



SALISBURY BLUES!

ATTENTION

ROWAN TROOPERS OU will parade in the Town of Salisbury, on the 4th of July next at 10 o'clock, equipped in the uniform of the company. These who do not attend, equipped may rest assured that the law will be enforced

against them.

By order of the Captain,

J. C. OWENS, O. S.

June 16, 1832.

3130

Cheaper than Ever ! COME Buy BARGAINS! COWAN & JINKINS

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public at large, that they have received, and are now opening, at their Store, 13 miles, West of Baisbury, a splendid assortinent of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Band-Ware, Groceries, Crockery, Hattle Bonnets, Shoes, & Sadlery, Hasse Connects, Shoes, & Sallery, Sen, selected by one of the Firm, with great fare, and bought exclusively for can in Philadelphia and N. York, and will be sold at reduced prices. Persons degirous of purchasing bargains, would do well to call and ex-

amine their stock before they buy. For the encouragement heretofore received, they return their sincere thanks to the generous citizens of Rowan and its vicinity, and hope by atrice attention to business, and sell ing Goods at reduced prices, to merit time of the same.

June 16th 1632.

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER QOODS.

HACKETTO LEMLY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stells consists in part of Superfine Situs and Black cloths.

Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green. do.
Fance Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings, Marigo do's., Brochellas and circussians, From do's., Miged Erminetts, Yellow Sankeet and linen checks, French and plaid Drillings, Maxican mixture. Grass linen, English quasinetts, German & Irisk linens, Linen Table and toward disper. How.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings, Marscilles, and Velentia Vestings

A GREAT VARIETY OF PANCE Prints, Ginghaiss and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleisched and Brown,
Sheetings and Blittings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Iglian 54k,
Techchew Learning do.
Blue black sitk carablets,
Cha. gros de Nanies,
Milanese and de Romania Gause,
Pringee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Poppes
do.
Tener Gauss and Grins do.

Pancy Gauss and Orspe Go.
Bearfs, silk eattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery,

GREAT YARIETY of RICH
Pancy Sonnet, belt and cap tibbona,

The control of the control

Pandy Bonnet, belt and cap ribbona,
Silk uptons,
Lines combris bandkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Dissarind Stress Bonnets,
Polish, do. do.
Belgino do. do.
Ralm los hata
Eeghors bonnets far and wool do.
A GHEAT VARIETT OF
Latin and Greek School Books,
Shock, Mercero Schoo,
Hardware and Crebery, ware, &c. &c.
A.GEA RALL ASSORTMENT OF
Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters is this part of the Country,
Sedart Trimings,
Plated Frail Jappen, and Prince's mottle,
Bartons gounting, goods Fringe and lace,
A good assortungs of Greekering of the
latt of which, they are determined to sell
low as goods fall the bild in this part of the
metry. Presidents will do well to call and
ed stock and they are determined to sell
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took and they have prince before they

N B W. P & SETONS V

Bonlania Praley.

H Aviiti just statuted the latest flow from the latest flow of the la

NEW, CHEIP & DESIRABLE Bering & Buiner GOODS.

TP. Subscribers are now reserving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a very some assortment of Spring and Summer is selected with great care from the latest stations which they are determined to sell

6:30 JOHN H. HENLY, ANDREW HUNT, Lexington, N. C. May 10, 1832.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

a splendid assortment of

GODS

selected by himself in PHLADELPHIS and

NEW-YORK from the latest importations for
1833, and which he offers to purchasers as lew
as any GODS of the same quality can be
buight in this market. He hopes from his attention to business, the quality of his GODS,
and the extreme-lowness of his prices, to exit a continuance of patronage so liversly
towed towards live, and for which he new returns his grateful thanks.

Among his secretment will be found all that is

NEW & FASHIONABLE

HORACE H. BEARD,

HORACE H. BEARD,
The Especia Culture of the control of the control

14tf Salisbury, 1832:

THE SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

THE next Session will commence on the first Monday in July. The subscriber informs the public, that he has employed as an assistant, Mr. JAMES W. HARRIS, who sustains a fair moral character, and has the qualifications which are requi-

N. B. Board (including room rent, washing, fuel, lights, &c. &c.)
can be obtained, in respectable families, at \$45 per Session.

ROBERT ALLISON. Telescope, will please give the above 3 insertions and forward his account. Salisbury, June 916 1832.

JOHN C. PALMER GLOCK & WATCH-MAKER



to merit a continuance of their support.
Sallsbury March, 9th 1832.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE. HAVING qualified as Administra-tor on the Estate of Charles L. Bowers, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment, by Monday the Said day of July, and all persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to present them for payment within the same time, or this NOTICE will be plead in her of their recovery. plead in bar of their recovery.

BENJ. HOWARD, Adm'r.

June 7th. 1832. 3129

LAND FOR SALR



THE Subscribers are desirous of selling the tract of land,

the tract of land,
formerly owned by Almand Hall,
det'd, 10 miles West of Salisbury,
containing 600 acres. There is a
good Mill-seat on the land. Those
wishing to purchase the land, can call
and see it by applying to James C.
McConnanghey, in the seighborhood.
A reasonable credit will be gives.
J. C. McConna, BOHLET,
WILLIAM 165107
Salisbury, Arry, 1444.

ATTOMATICAL STATES
ATTOMATICAL STAT

District with the second

BOUT AND SHOE STORE

Ebenezer Dickson Respectively informs the informs the has opened a full assorthant of Con-

BOOTS & SHOES. of all descriptions, which were selected I self in New-York, and in Newarts, New and which he will warrant to be of the quality. If any work, which he selfs, rip, it will be repaired gratics lot the selfs.

SOUTHERDS

COURT OF FORTUNES NEW YORK, 23, New, 1635, TO BY PATEORS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

S THE WHOTEN CLOSE

ad reward for their labor."-For how can Recl. IV. Cb.

In Paradise our eldest sire Felt an undefin'd desire s Preparatly,—he knew not why, Came the bare and longing sigh. Beat, when he beheld the tress Dursting on his raptured eight, Coming on in mediat grace,

lan is term'd a Social be Love, all powerful love will reigh, Bymea ties the nuptial chain, Happy, if he brings together Souls condition confiding in each other

Whether loss or lucre reign, en will unite the twain! is is but the work of Ari,-Cupid agitates the heart ! Dachelore, you may believe True Loss never can deceive; Cupid inn hithful boy, Shun him not, ye maidens coy; Prest him, spineters,—you may tell By his check and becom's swell, Bection of and languid eye, Breathing short and frequent sigh, Whether he be false or true!— Note the symptoms well.——Adies

y are striving a Union to make the M. to the S., from the E. to the legie are weeing, the married are succes made and alliances making, ve of them all but alliance

TARIETT.

editor of the American Farmer an-ounces with peculiar gratification, to initoduction of section of a new and mos excellent apinacious vegetable, in the Chenopodium Quinoa .- It is deemed, this table, very far superior to any kind of spinage, when prepared as such, and to any kind of vegetable such, and to any kind of vegetable tously called greens. It is extremely tender, and of fine rich flavour. It is easily grown, even more so than any other vegetable, a patch a rod huare furnishing an abundance for a family of ten persons for a month, and this requiring only an ounce of seed. One plant of early apring sowing, left standing on a rich part of the patch, will produce an abundance of seed for the part year?

The above quality of the Quinoa tes the introduction of this vegea valuable acquisition, even a valuable acquisition, even property of a cereal plant the latter quality we believe it will on rank among our most valuable ains. When prepared in any of the was to drink tea with me, I should me that rice is usually served up, look very carefully after my spoons." sellent, and in one or two w dly prefer it so rice. Its culwhatever, It is unaffected frost, and grows vigorously before ion. It is, however, a "rough caser will be the produce—even a le of rotted stable manure, with a e earth on the surface, is not too place a single at will yield from one to two in. On very rich ground require more room than on fium soil—they should d from one to fo cording to the soil. They and we have some cabbage e now a considerapatch stated out for experiment. this mode, (transplanting,) an see of seed will furnish plants for in acre of ground.

For spining or greens, the seed can be sown at different times during the mer, so as to ensure a supp rinter. All that it requires is a rich oil. We shall furnish the American rater Beed Store with a good sup-of the seed the ensuing full. American Farmer.

let of a London da ple of the necessities of ly, I send you the followdemon, I send you the follow-demons by my 'fushionable rwamms who is employed by of the most distriguished 'ele-and is the only person who can cravate of the right stiffness, or be breasts of the ahirts with of the right sine. An 'elegant,' requires per week,—Twenty

appear-1st. In breakfast toilet a chinte dession gown, and Turkish slippers. 2d. Morning riding dress—frock cost, boots and spurs. 3d. Dinner dress—dress cost and shoes. 4th. Ball dress, with 'pumps's word signifying shoes as thin as paper.

Travels of a german Prince.

Old They.—There is a most consumste acoundrel in this region called They. He is at the bottom of all mischief, and delights in abusing the good people whom he happens to fall in with. No scandal is uttered, but They is given as the author: They said so and so. Two young people cannot look at each other in a quie cannot look at each other in a quiet friendly manner, but They takes up the subject, and forthwith the two are propounced to be engaged and if a marriage does not ensue, why They say he or she is a faithless wretch, and has broken terrible promises. A merchant can't look sober a few min-utes but They say he is going to fail, and all his creditors are set on, with a hue and cry and forty bum bailiffs to boot, because They say he is in-solvent. He is a real villian, and ought to be hung without benefit of clergy; this Old They say. American Standard.

An Englishman and lady recently travelling in Scotland, and having a strong desire to see Sir Walter Scott sent him a note expressive of their wish to have an interview with "the Lion of the North." Sir Walter sent an immediate answer, observing that

the lion was seen to the most advantage at his feeding hours, and would be very happy to see them that day at dinner. They went accordingly, and, it is needless to add, were most hositably entertained.

Johnny, where's my razor, (bawled ut an Eastern shoreman, as he stood before the looking glass duly prepared for the operation of shaving.)—
"Why, daddy, I've jist done opening oysters with it."
"Well, tarnation take the boy, run and rub it on a brick bat, and by gosh, if ever you do the like again, if you shan't' grind it."

Retort -A lady who was blessed with a son, noted for his fickle-mindedness, was one day lecturing him up on that falling, and advising him to settle down to some active pursuit. and give up changing from one vocaion to another. she, quoting the old adage, "that a rolling stone gathers no moss."— "but does not the bee that sips constantly at one flower stand a poor chance of obtaining honey?"

A person endeavored to prove to Dr. Johnson, that an athiest may be a man of good moral character. "Sir," said the doctor, "when a man rejects his allegiance to his great Creator, what has he to restrain him from the perpetration of crimes ? If an atheist

Mr. B. happening to be present at a debate, where a gentleman, getting up, repeated the words "I build" several times without being able to proceed with the thread of his argu-muent, "Gentlemen, cried Mr. B., oundshe the gentleman is stopped in bit

> h has been calculated that professed snuff taker in 40 years, devotes two years to snuff taking and two to the blowing of his nose. nice calculation.

A Connecticut family on a visit to the South, to save postage, drew on the margin of a newspaper, a child's face, an aut, and a well with buckets, voirs and hydrants, and the purchase &c .- thus interpreted, "We have an infant, and all are well."

BY AUJHOUXIP



LAWS OF THE U. STATES Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 31.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Uni-ted States of America in Congress assembled, That no duties upon ton-nage shall be hereafter levied or col-lected of the vessels of the kingdom ected of the vessels of the kingdom of Portugal: Provided always, That whenever the President of the United inten, shall be satisfied that the ven-els of the United States are subjected, in the ports of the kingdom of Portu-

ange, he shall, of proclamation de-clare the fact, and the duties now pay-able by the vessels of that kingdom, ahall be levied and paid, as if this act had not been passed

A STEPHENSON*
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.
Approved. May 94, 1829. Approved, May 25, 1832.
ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 32

AN ACT to extend the limits of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limits of George. town, in the District of Columbia, be and they are hereby, extended, so as to include the part of a tract of land called "Pretty Prospect," recently purchased by the Corporation of the said town, as a site for their Poor'shouse; beginning, for the said piece of ground, at a stone marked number standing on the western boundary line of lot numbered two hundred and sixty, of Beatty and Hawkin's addition to said town; and running thence, north, seventy-eight degrees, east thirty-eight poles; south eighty de-grees, east three poles; south, eighteen poles, south twelve degrees, cast nine poles; south eleven degrees, west twelve poles; south seventy-two degrees, west twenty-three poles, to Dunbarton," thence, with said line, to

the beginning.
SEc. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the rights, powers, and privileges, heretofore granted by law to the said Corporation, and which are at this time claimed and exercised by them, may and shall be exercised and enjoyed by them, within the bounds and limits set forth and described in the first section of this act.
Approved, May 25 1832

An ACT for improving Pennsylvania Avenue, supplying the Public Buildiags with water, and for paving the walk from the westers gate to the Capitol with flagging.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Uni. ted States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings be, and he is nereby, authorized and directed to contract, after giving due notice by public advertisement, for improving the avenue, in the city of Washington, leading from the Capitol to the Executive offices, by paving the centre way thereof forty-five feet in width, with cobble or pebble stones, or with pounded stone upon the McAdam plan, or in any other permanent manner, as the President of the United States may direct; and also, for the graduation, and covering with the best gravel to be obtained, the sideways of said avenue, and for proper gutters and drains to carry off the water, for which purpose, the sum of sixty-two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money is the Treasury, not otherwise appropri

SEG. 2. And be it further enacted That, under the same direction as prescribed in the first section, the folowing sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Trezsury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, that is to say:

For conducting water in pipes from the fountain, on square number two hundred and forty-nine, to the President's house and public offices, and the construction of reservoirs and hydrants, five thousand seven hundred dollars

For bringing water in pipes to the Capitol, and the construction of reserof the rights of individuals, to th water, forty thousand dollars.

SEG. 3. And be it further enacted That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings is hereby authorized and directed to contract for the purchase, delivery, and laying of Seneca flagging on the walk from the western gate to the Capitol , and for this purpose, the sum of seven thousand hundred and two dollars be, and the ame is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Trans-y not otherwise appropriated. Approved, May 25, 1832

An ACT to amend as set, entitled "An set to enlarge the pawers of the several corporations of the District of Columbia."

Be it enasted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Corporation of Washington be, and it is hereby, empowered to collect, amountly the conorporation of at the rate of one per thirteen hundredthe of and personal estates within the city of Washington, assessed and laid by the

rage, he shall, by proclamation de-jofficere, process, and means by which said Corporation is now, or may here-after be, empowered to collect any other taxes; and to pay over said money, when so collected as afore-said, to the Treasury of the United States, in the manner, and within the times, prescribed by the acts to which this act is a supplement; and that, in default made by the said Corporation, either in collecting or paying over as foresaid, that then, and in such case, the President of the United States may proceed to exercise the powers reposed in, and conferred on, him, in and by the said fifth section.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That the Common Council of Alexandria shall have the power to appoint one or more Inspectors of To for the town of Alexandria; and the said Inspectors shall take an oath before a Justic of the Peace of the Connty of Alexandria, or the Mayor of the Corporation, for the faithful discharge of the duties of office of Inspecfour, extended at the end of four hun- tor, a certificate of which he shall redred and seventy-six poles on the first turn to the Clerk of the Common line of a tract of land, called the Council: And the said Common Rock of Dunbarton;" said stone also Council shall have power to pass all Council shall have power to pass all needful laws for the due and proper inspection of Tobacco, and for reguors; And the said Common Counil shall have power to remove, for just cause, any Inspectator, and apint another in his place.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, hat this act shall commence and be force from the passage thereof. Approved, M.y 25, 1832.

No. 35.

As Act making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and

be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, viz:

For the pay of the Superintendent of Indan Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents, as established by law, including an Agent for the Kansas, agreeably to a treaty with that tribe of Jone third, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, thirty-two thousand dollars.

For the pay of Sub-agents, as esablished by law, nineteen thousand dollars.

For presents to Indians, as author ized by the act one thousand eight numbered and two, fifteen thousand dollars. For he pay of Indian interpreters

and translators, employed in the several superintendencies and agencies, twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars. For the pay of gunsmiths and black

smiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies, under treaty provisions and the orders of the War Department, eighteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For iron, steel, coal, and other expenses attending the gunsmiths' and blacksmiths' shops, five thousand four hundred and twenty six dollars-

For expense of transportation and distribution of Indian annuities, nine thousand nine hundred and fifty nine

For expense of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the ness, eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For expense of building houses for Indian agents, blacksmiths' shops, and for repairs of the same, when required, in the several agencies, seven thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian department, twenty thousand dollars : Provided, in no case shall any money hereby appropriated be used for the purpose of rewarding Indians for settling disputes among themselves.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted

That there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for defraying the expenses of conducting a deputation of Indians from the head waters of the Missouri to Washington City, and from thence to their own try : Provided, That no compen sation beyond their actual exp any Indian Agent or Sub-agent for services when doing duty under the order of their government, detached from their agency and boundary of the tribe to which they are Agents.

Sec. 3. And be it further ence That there shall be, and hereby appropriated, out of any mo easury not otherwise and Washington, assessed and laid by the fifth section of said act, or any part thereof, for the purposes and objects from a severe drought the last year.

Append May 51, 1635

NOTICE TO GOLD MINERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, would in I form those engaged in the Gold Mining business, that he has on hand at his quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, a few Erastus bed Stones, cut for the Mining business. Which he will sell on accommodating terms.

He still continues to carry on the stone cutting business in all its branches.

ENOCH E. PHILIPS. ches. ENOCH E. PHILIPS.

*** The Editor of The Miners' &
Farmers' Journal, is requested to
publish the above 4 weeks, and forward his account to this office.

May, 26th 1832. 428.

NOTICE.

THF Subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the catate of John Cowan, dec'd, will expose to public sale at the late dwelling house of said Cowan on the 14th, west of the Yadkin, and the sale of ling house of said Cowan on the 14th, day of June next all the personal eatte belonging to said dec'd. consisting of Negroes, stock of all kinds, household & kitchen furniture, farming utensils, and many other articles of personal property. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.

DAVID COWAN, Adw.

May 25th, 1832.

328 Ps.

West of the Yadkin, we west of the Yadkin, and gle glance to be edized. This place is beyon the place is be

NOTICE.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of James I. Long & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. W. LONG for the late firm.

May 21st 1832.

NOTICE

THE subscriber having at the May term of Iredell County Court obted States of America in Congress Estate of Alexander Grav, dec'd, will be, and they are hereby on Thursday the 21st June, proceed to hire at public Vendue, at the Store of William Hargrave, in the lower end of Iredell county, all the negroes belonging to the Estate of said dec'd. (consisting of men, women and children) for the balance of the year. Terms of hireing will be made known

on that day.
All those having demands against the Estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Also, all those indebted to said Estate by note or otherwise, are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement, as a

JOS. R. McKINLEY, Ad'mr. May 28th 1832. - 3:28 pr. \$2. 1p

STOP

MY boy DAVE, occasionally cal-led CLEM, about 28 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, avy built, dark completted, broad face, with scar or scars on or about the same;—one scar I think between, or a little below, his eyebrows, on his nose: back and arms marked by the whip. Said boy runaway on the 21st May last. He had on an old pair of yarn pantoloos and shirt. He car-ried off one old narrow brim bell-crown fur hat, cap of Russia Drill very light brown color, I think he had two fushionable made coats of homespun Janes, one blue mixed, the other black; one round coat of dark Calice; three pair of pantaloons, one of fine sattin sauff color, one of striped bedticking, the other of blue mixed homedifferent superintendents and agents spun Janes; several shirts and vests; and when assembled on public busirecollected.

I have no knowledge where said boy has gone, or intends going. reasonable reward will be given apprehending and confining said boy so that I get him again.

27tf HENRY GARNER. Randolph county, N. C. June 4, 1832.

Runaway

ON the 10th of Septem last, from my plantatio Jones county, two negroes, named WASHINGTON, al gin; he will common gin; he other man. The other med JOHN, a common sularte, about 3 ars of age, vary intelligent; he will probable as the servant of Washington, and change as the servant of 25 Dollars will be given as the servant of 25 Dollars will be given.

WAGGONERS. Driving to Fayetteville,

JOB PRINTING.

é la

Boats of six was

A young man with tions and well recom-expect to meet while it there. Statesville, Joseph

In PURSUANCE of at the present season of improving Pannsylvania and for other purposes that are of July need, but works provided leason nite, or any part thereas and considered by removing earth—the centre with divided 45 feet in width with the broken so as to past ring of two inches disasters of three inches thickness to and well rolled, a secural layer of the asset thickness on, and each well selled; ways are to be covered the best gravel nine inches thickness on, and each well selled; ways are to be covered the best gravel nine inches this estimated that there with a secural content of the selled of the sell best gravel time inches this estimated that there will be 635 yards of paving, 703 keeling, and 3983 cubic yards of remove. The proposits will price per square yard for my gravelling, and per rubbo yar moving the earths.

The Printers of the laws of states, in the several Santa quested to insertable mains and forward their seconds.

Commissioner of Pablic Washington city, May 25,

State of North-Care morraginal court SALLY MORGAN.
JOHATHAN MORGAN.

It appearing to the est the Cours that the defender Morgan is not an inhabit State, it is therefore order publication he made for the Salisbury, and in the Nor-Journal, printed at Fayer the said Jonathus Mot the next Superior Cou the next Superior Court of be held for the county of Monto at the Court-Heute in Lawrence on the first Monday is former, and unsuer said setting will be heard ex parce and fetting will be heard ex parce and for granted against him pro could Witness, Farquhar Martin, our Superior Gourt at Office first Monday in March. A and of the American labeled the 56th. FAR. MARTIN, PRICE ADV. 86.30.

PRICE ADV. 86.50

CHARLESTON and DI THE STEAM BOAT

TO CLERKS OF